

New York Tribune.
SUNDAY, DECEMBER 15, 1912.
Owned and published daily by the Tribune Association, a New York corporation. Office: 400 N. York street, New York.
Subscription Rates:—By Mail, Postage Paid outside of Greater New York.
Daily and Sunday, one month, \$3.75
Daily and Sunday, six months, \$20.00
Daily and Sunday, one year, \$35.00
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Daily only, one year, \$12.50
Sunday only, one month, \$1.00
Sunday only, six months, \$6.00
Sunday only, one year, \$10.00
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DAILY AND SUNDAY:
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Six months, \$6.07 | One year, \$12.14
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One month, \$1.00 | One year, \$10.00
Entered at the Postoffice at New York as Second Class Mail Matter.
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INCURSION FROM TURKEY.

A possible and indeed probable result of the war in the Balkan Peninsula may be seen in a marked and not altogether desirable increase of migration to the United States. This, if it occurs, will consist of Jews from European Turkey, and particularly from Salonica and other places bordering on the Aegean which have been conquered by the allies and which will presumably be awarded to them as the spoils of war. There are in European Turkey probably more than 250,000 Jews; according to some estimates nearly twice that number. In the city of Salonica alone there are more than 60,000 Latin speaking Sephardic Jews, descendants of fugitives from persecution in Spain and Portugal in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries, and in every other considerable place in Macedonia and Thrace there is to be found a colony of Jews. In Constantinople there is of course the largest colony of all.

Now, these Jews have enjoyed under Turkish rule a large degree of religious and civil liberty which, rightly or wrongly, they do not consider themselves assured of under Christian rule. The Serbs, Bulgars and Greeks have shown little tolerance for them, while Rumania has been second only to Russia itself in savage discrimination against them. It is not surprising, therefore, that the Jews of Turkey little less than consternation and panic the prospect of coming under the rule of any of those four nations, which they have long and with reason looked upon as their enemies, and that they are already contemplating plans for a wholesale emigration. Some of them may go to Constantinople, assuming that it is to remain Turkish; though they will be restrained by the knowledge that that city is already overcrowded, and by the fear that it, too, may presently fall into Christian hands. Others may go to Asia Minor and to Palestine, where their brethren are already numerous and not unprosperous. But the great majority will probably seek asylum in New York.

The incursion of any considerable number of them would be a cause of much embarrassment to the existing Jewish community here, and in some degree to the whole city, for the reasons that they are chiefly very poor and that they are more than ordinarily unfamiliar with American ways and therefore unfitted to enter promptly and profitably into our economic system. Of course all who are legally qualified to enter will be admitted, but it is to be feared that a large proportion of them will only just pass the financial standard and that they will materially increase the burdens of benevolent agencies in this already much-burdened city.

THE NATION AND THE PORT.

The resentment which some have expressed in this city at the dictation of the federal government as to the length of piers and other matters relating to this harbor is without good reason. For the principles of state rights and home rule we must have respect, within appropriate limits. But it would scarcely do to deny the federal government the authority which it now exercises and has from the first exercised over navigable waters in rivers and harbors.

Apart from constitutional principles and long established laws there are several practical reasons why such authority should be exercised. One is the fact that the federal government has and must necessarily have charge of the shipping laws and their administration; which makes it necessary for its authority to extend over all navigable waters on which those laws apply. Another is that many rivers and harbors directly concern the interests of several states, and it is therefore highly desirable on the ground of practical convenience if nothing else that the general government, impartial among the states, should be in control. The length of piers on the Manhattan waterfront is almost as much a matter of concern to New Jersey as to New York, just as New Jersey's proposed pouring of sewage into the bay is a matter of concern to New York as well as to New Jersey.

A third reason is found in the fact that the federal government does most of the work and bears most of the cost of river and harbor improvements, so far as dredging and deepening them is concerned. It is true that New York has had cause to complain that not enough money was appropriated for this harbor in comparison with what was given for many far less important waters. On the other hand, it is also true that the government of this city for many years grossly abused this harbor, and put the federal government to the expense of dredging out

again channels that had been filled up with street sweepings and other refuse which had been dumped there. The fact is that the government has spent many millions of dollars on this harbor, and is planning to spend many millions more, and in view of that it certainly ought to have something to say about it.

A HINT FROM MONOPOLISTS.

One of the allegations in the government complaint against the Elgin Board of Trade, the so-called "butter trust," conveys a suggestion by which many consumers might beat the monopolists at their own game. It is charged that this board, which fixes the "market price" of butter—it is said arbitrarily and not on the basis of actual sales—quotes a figure below the fair price in spring and summer, thus enabling the dealers to store up vast quantities, on which they make exorbitant profits when the winter prices are fixed well above the natural level.

If the cold storage men can thus buy cheap butter in the summer, large consumers and even small consumers, banding together can do the same. Storage warehouses are open to them and they could lay in their stock at the summer price, pay storage and insurance and have it shipped to them as occasion required. The cost of the whole transaction would be well below what they pay for butter in the fall and winter in the New York market. This plan has long been employed by some private consumers in this city, each of whom uses only a few hundred pounds in a season. In one case a man familiar with conditions in the Chautauque County creameries takes from his friends, a dozen or more, their orders for one or a half-dozen tubs or boxes of pails, as the case may be, lumps them together and buys the whole consignment of the season's best product at wholesale, has it stored just as the dealers do, and then each consumer orders the shipment of his part as he wants it.

This man is put to some trouble for his friends. Everybody hasn't such a volunteer manager of co-operative enterprise to rely on. But his example offers a suggestion for the organization of neighboring consumers who could afford to employ an agent to do the same work. This may not be practicable for most apartment house dwellers, but it is entirely practicable for those who have their own cellars, or for neighbors even in an apartment who together could divide a single shipment and use it quickly. Just so far as such a plan was carried it would tend to reduce the demand at the time of artificial high prices and so bring down those prices to other consumers as well as benefit the direct partners in the enterprise. Co-operative buying is a powerful but practically unused weapon to fight monopoly and high cost of living.

THE DEADLY MATCH.

Unless it is altered or repealed the new safety match ordinance will go into effect on January 1. That ordinance prohibits the manufacture or sale in this city of white sulphur matches, or "wind matches," and requires that sticks of all matches to be prepared so that there shall be no "afterglow" or live coal when the flame has been put out. It is an ordinance to protect the health of matchworkers, but quite as much to protect the lives of consumers and property in this great city.

Officials of the Municipal Explosives Commission, of the Fire Department, and social workers know that much effort is being made to have this ordinance repealed or at least postponed as to the time of taking effect. Manufacturers of matches complain that the use of the process necessary to comply with this ordinance will be somewhat more expensive than the old methods. It is said that dealers are carrying large stocks of the old style matches which they have been unable to sell yet. That is unfortunate. But when this ordinance was passed ample time was allowed to them to dispose of surplus stock. The safety of the community is of more value than the stock of some dealers or the profits of manufacturers. A report of the National Fire Protection Association is authority for the statement that matches kill more persons annually than the dynamite output of the country. It would be worse than foolish to wipe out or weaken any measure which can help to prevent such a loss of life.

CONVICTS ON HIGHWAYS.

Another practical experiment was begun last week in the system of employing convicts in work upon public roads. The scene of it was an important state highway running out of the city of Trenton, N. J., which was selected because of its proximity to the state prison. Sixteen convicts only, out of 1,200, were taken for the first experiment, and these were selected from among long term men whose terms had nearly expired, and who were thus least likely to compromise their prospects of speedy release by misbehavior of any kind. They were worked from 7 a. m. to 4 p. m., with an intermission at noon. The men were under the direction of a foreman from the State Roads Department, and were at first guarded by three keepers, but one of the latter was presently dispensed with and the remaining two were found sufficient.

The men were eager to be drafted for this service, despite the severity of the weather and the hard work which was to be done. This was doubtless in part because of their desire for change of scene and for a chance to see again the world outside of the prison walls. It seemed to be in part, however, due to a feeling that the change of air and occupation would be for their physical and mental good, as of course it was. Some fear had been felt that their muscles would be so flabby because of years of confinement that they would not be able to do much work, but it proved to be unfounded, for the men did each a fair day's work each day. It may be added that they were just as eager to go out the second and the third day as they had been the first.

Upon the result of this experiment will depend the enactment of legislation

for the general extension of the system throughout the state. Several of the counties have wished to employ in this way the inmates of their jails. The indication from the first week's experience is that the system will be heartily approved and that the Legislature will be encouraged to provide for its general adoption. That such a course will be for the physical, mental and moral good of the prisoners is not to be doubted. It is equally evident that it will materially aid in the work of building and maintaining the state and county roads at a lower cost than would otherwise be possible. It is not known that the labor unions will object to it. They have strongly objected to the doing of some kinds of work by convicts, but it is hardly likely that they will prefer to be taxed to maintain prisoners in idleness to having the prisoners work to support themselves at an occupation for which it is generally difficult to get laborers.

SLANG AND SLANG.

A Radcliffe College student, who is also a playwright, comes to the defence of slang. What she calls "good slang," she says is necessary to the language, which without it would lose much in vividness and force.

So far as slang is an addition to language, the substitution of a vivid word or phrase for colorless description or characterization, it is an element of force and attractiveness in speaking and writing. Much slang is crystallized metaphor and is a perfectly legitimate enrichment of the vocabulary. With the new cant phrase of politics or society, founded on some striking incident, nobody can reasonably find fault. But there is another sort of slang, or another use of good slang, which is not an enrichment but an impoverishment of language, and against it not merely the sticklers for dictionary English but all who care for the preservation of the full resources of our tongue should labor unceasingly.

That is the slang of indolence, the shorthand of speech. And it is far more familiar than the slang which colors and diversifies. How often we meet with persons of intelligence and ideas who have so fallen into the habit of using cant slang phrases to express their thoughts that those thoughts have no distinction and definiteness! These persons have often lost command of words adequate to give sharp edge to their meaning. They are like primitive folk with only a few words in stock, and those few words of slang are made to do duty with all sorts of different meanings, of which the speaker can give no clear definition and the hearer can gain no satisfactory concept.

By all means let us keep the new pat phrase which strikes off a situation and has some stimulating power. Nobody wants a dead language. But neither should we have an anemic and lame one, hobbling along on the crutches of slang. Our language has a great variety of words with shades of meaning which are going out of use, and with them the clear thinking which they call for, simply because lazy people habitually substitute the rude symbolism of slang, which somehow or other approximates their idea, for the words which would accurately express it.

RESPECTABLE DANCE HALLS.

The meeting of more than a score of keepers of respectable East Side dancing places with a view to a supervision of the conduct of their patrons and concerted effort to drive disreputable dance halls out of business is a sensible move. It might be extended with profit to other sections of the city. The authorities, for which there is an unquestioned demand in the life of the city. Various volunteer organizations of social workers lend their efforts also to the maintenance of proper moral conditions in places where the young of both sexes mingle familiarly. But the proprietors and their employees who are decent and desire to conduct decent establishments can do more than city authorities and social workers put together, if they will.

Free and easy dance halls, run in connection with or adjoining saloons, are recruiting stations for the "white slavers." Their evils are obvious, and there are enough places whose proprietors care more for the dollars than the morals of their patrons to give all cheap public dance halls a bad name. Resultant criticism hurts the good ones more than the bad ones. Their proprietors have themselves to blame, for they thoroughly know the conditions in their line of business, and by a proper appeal to the authorities and use of public sentiment can keep their business reasonably free from people who use it only for illegitimate profits. The fact that they have realized this and have taken steps to co-operate to better conditions is hopeful. Reform from the inside is the kind of reform that counts.

SUFFRAGE AND CHRISTMAS.

When we see the pictures and read the daily stories of the suffragettes on their "hike" to Albany—when we consider the space which they will get in the newspapers and the sheer power of publicity to impress and convince (consult all advertising managers)—let us not have our eyes diverted from the much greater work that is being done for the Cause by those who do not "hike." Think of the sisters who could not go because they "had to stay home and dress Christmas trees"; because they could not be absent from the fireside in this season devoted to children! "The argument of legs" is powerful, but will any amount of walking, amid no matter what fanfare of publicity, win more votes than the eloquent proof that the claims of the family in this season are stronger with the suffragettes than those of any cause?

Only those whom no childish face will miss about the tree will go on the "hike," so it is announced. Let us hope that this regard for the eternal fitness of things will be shown. In this matter the Christmas tree is the symbol of sanity. The most childish things usually are the sanest. Perhaps the state needs something more than the assurance that women in politics will not forget the Christmas tree to induce it to confer on them the

vote. But it is the kind of evidence that helps; more even than the evidence of "hikes."

The peace conference which begins to-morrow in London is in some respects not as imposing as others which have met in our day, yet the importance of its results to the welfare of the world may rank with those of the greatest of them.

In Missouri it has just been discovered that a state job which would pay about \$9,000 annually in fees had not been filled for thirteen years. No danger of anything like that in this state as long as Tammany continues to exist. If the jobs aren't plenty here they create new ones.

According to "The Canal Record" the new Gatun Lake, in addition to serving the purposes of commerce, will be one of the most beautiful sheets of water in the world. Perhaps before long we shall have an American Como, overhanging by lines of villas.

Angelo Sarto, the Pope's brother, at seventy-six still performs his duties as a village postmaster, and has just received a reward of \$35 for long and faithful services performed for a salary of 50 cents a day. The Pope evidently shares the views of the old Bishop of the palatinate of Durham, who, meeting a poor relation, said: "Cousin, if 'your plough needs mending I will mend it, but an husbandman I found 'you and an husbandman I will leave 'you."

Brooklynites will be gratified to know that the legal obstacles to the erection of a new municipal building for that borough have been removed and that they may now proceed with the undertaking. It is to be hoped that the new building both will and will not resemble the old one, which was built in architectural unattractiveness, to use no stronger a term; but it would be well if it should emulate it in the rare distinction of being one of the few large public buildings completed within the appropriations made for them.

The pioneer woman police officer of Los Angeles says she doesn't have any serious difficulty with the work, and finds having women on the force produces improved conditions. Maybe Commissioner Waldo can brace up his department by adding a few of the "gentler sex."

The going into effect of the new law for the control of wireless telegraphy will be regarded with approval and confidence even by those who do not favor placing ordinary telegraphs, telephones, railroads and other public utilities under government ownership and management. That is because the wireless system is radically different from these, in respects which render it peculiarly susceptible to abuse and maladministration. Incidents associated with the wreck of the Titanic strongly emphasized the danger of irresponsible control of wireless telegraphy, through either heedlessness or malice, and suggested the need of such legislation as now goes into effect. There will hereafter be the fullest possible use of the system for all legitimate purposes, with a minimum possibility of its misuse.

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

In reference to the issue of wooden bullet cartridges to the Turkish troops, it is interesting to note that similar cartridges are used in the British army for instruction purposes—to teach recruits how to load their rifles. The ordinary brass cartridge case is fitted with a wooden bullet painted red. The cartridge does not contain an explosive—charge of cordite—neither are percussion caps fitted. The brass cartridge cases are further perforated in two or more places, in order that instructors can tell at a glance that the ammunition is really "dummy" and that its use can endanger nobody. From this explanation it should be clear that the cartridges picked up on the Balkan battlefields could not possibly have been fired. They were obviously thrown away by the Turkish troops when they discovered that they were useless.

Female Voice (on telephone)—Is that the hall porter? Well, I want to know if you can give a message to my husband.

Male Voice—I am sorry, madam, but my husband is not in the club.

Female Voice—But I have not told you my husband's name yet.

Male Voice—Quite unnecessary, madam. Nobody's husband is ever here by any chance.—Punch.

FEMININE INCONSISTENCY.

The hen in fact's an admirable bird; Content, she scratches gravel all her days; What though her cackle now and then is heard, Her lay is always worthy of our praise, Then why should maid show indignation when Some stupid man declares she is a hen?

The duck is most unseemly in its walk; It swaggers and it shifts from side to side; It simply quacks when it attempts to talk, And to the goose it closely is allied; Its favorite occupation's raking muck; Yet maid feels flattered when she's called a duck.

From this we learn, a man had best beware To place a trusty guard upon his lips; And choose his smiles with nicest care, Else he may make some most egregious slips.

You ask us, Romeo, "What's in a name?" A slender suit! A breach of promise claim!

G. B. M.

THE SAILOR'S CHRISTMAS.

To the Editor of The Tribune.
Sir: You have very graciously allowed us space in your columns from time to time when we have had special needs. At this time of the year we are in special need of illustrated magazines and books for free distribution among the seamen. The men on the transatlantic vessels get them, read them and prize them highly, and at Christmas time we like to be sure that every seaman goes to sea with something to read.

Please send the parcels and boxes to the American Seamen's Institute, No. 537 West street, New York City.

GEORGE McPHERSON HUNTER, Secretary American Seamen's Friend Society.

New York, Dec. 12, 1912.

COLUMBIA SOPHOMORES IN PLAY.
The sophomore class of Columbia University will give "My Friend from India" as its annual show in Barnard College Theatre on Thursday, Friday and Saturday evenings and Saturday afternoon. The show will feature the performances of Thursday and Friday.

of distilled liquors were ridiculously cheap. As you passed along the bye streets of London, and perhaps of other great cities, you might read the legend hung out over the drink cellars, "Here you may get drunk for a penny; dead drunk and clean straw for twopenny."

"Hoo is it, Jeeems, that ye mak' sic an enairmous profit aff yer potatoes? Yer price is lower than any ither in the town and ye mak' extra reductions for yer friends."

"Weel, ye see, I knoeck aff twa shillins a ton because a customer is a freend o' mine, and then I tak' twa hundredweight aff the ton because I'm a freend o' his."—Punch.

THE MIDDLEMAN.

A Malignant Creature, Who Leads a Precarious Existence, Says Broker.
To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: How much easier it is to sit in the editorial rooms of a big daily, smoking a pipe and writing of the wrongs that exist than to right those wrongs!

"Under the head 'The Middleman' there appears an article of some length in your Tuesday's issue. You draw a picture which, if it were anyone near the truth, should be reason enough for legislating all but producers and consumers out of business. However, actual conditions are so vastly different from what the uninformed would be led to believe from reading your editorial that I am prompted to reply briefly.

In the first place, the editorial mentioned states that "beans, for which the farmer receives 40 cents a bushel, retail at \$4.00." Now, in reality, the farmer receives close to \$3 a bushel, instead of 40 cents. Marrow beans are bringing the farmer to-day around \$2.75 a bushel, but as they come from the farm they contain dirt, small stones, impure beans—five to ten pounds "pick" a bushel—which means from 25 to 50 cents to be added to the first cost; then there is the expense of picking, about 10 cents a bushel, and bags, five cents. The buyer who invests his time, machinery and money and takes the risk at that end makes perhaps 10 cents a bushel if he is lucky, and the market does not go against him. Railroad freight to New York City from the state line is nine cents a bushel. The "middleman" at this end may make his five or ten cents if the market holds while the car is in transit, all of which totals a cost of \$3.25 to \$3.61, and marrow beans are quoted for sale freely to-day at \$3.50 delivered New York City in carloads.

Where would the consumer or the grocer get off without the "middleman" in the country to see to the quality of all kinds of produce, look after the proper loading and, in the case of vegetables, fruit, etc., to protect against frost, blight and a hundred other things fully as important, or the "middleman" at this end, who has to be equally watchful for the quality and correct weights, who spends his money on telegraph and telephone advising shippers and trying to locate the points in the country where he can buy produce a cent or a fraction of a cent cheaper than other sections are asking? For the small margin the "middleman" handling produce can figure, if the market takes up the goods the way he has to handle with the farmer in trying to make the quality good, for some farmers expect to sell everything, as it is bad or indifferent, and some buyers expect to buy the very best, absolutely perfect, at the price of ordinary stuff.

There are two sides to the question, as you see, and the much talked about "middleman" is about the busiest and most necessary part of the machine which brings the stuff from the farmer to the city table, and, too, he goes broke more often than he dies rich. There is no record that he ever built many libraries.

I. A. WORTHINGTON.

New York, Dec. 13, 1912.

POUL AIR IN SUBWAY.

An Appeal for Relief from Dangerous Conditions.
To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: The power of the press is invoked by the suffering people of New York to ventilate the subject of the present dangerous condition of the air in the Interborough subway until means have been adopted to make it safe and fit to breathe.

We have a Board of Health, created and maintained for the purpose of safeguarding the health of the people against the menace of a public nuisance.

We have a Public Service Commission, created and maintained for the purpose of safeguarding the rights of the public against imposition by transportation companies.

What has either of those departments done to compel the Interborough subway to adopt means to remedy the present nuisance?

Are the new contracts now being prepared by that commission for the new Interborough tubes making the necessary provision for their proper ventilation?

An analysis of the subway air was made and submitted to the Medical Society of New York, and it was found to be dangerously polluted with germs of disease and steel dust, perilous alike to lungs, throat and eyes. And this condition is forced upon the people by a corporation receiving its franchise from the city, and which is earning for its stockholders more than 17 per cent on the money invested.

The London tubes have satisfactorily remedied their previously bad condition by putting into operation suitable air cleaning plants, so that 80,000 cubic feet of air charged with ozone is forced through the tunnels daily.

The necessity for immediate action is urgent, to compel the Interborough company to remedy the present menace to the lives and health of nearly one million passengers daily, who are obliged to use its tubes, though they are stifled and poisoned in the act. Physicians assert that tens of thousands of people are now suffering from influenza and eye troubles in this city, due to the foul air in the Interborough subway.

The press can earn no greater gratitude from the suffering public than by forcing this issue to a victory for the people.

JAMES R. FITCHER.

No. 100 William street, New York, Dec. 15, 1912.

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To the Editor of The Tribune.
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People and Social Incidents.

NEW YORK SOCIETY.

Only ten days more before Christmas. The coming week will witness the return to town for the holidays of all the young folk from the universities, the colleges and the schools, and their presence, with their zest for enjoyment and their determination to turn their vacation to the very best account in the matter of pleasure, will add to the life and the animation of this great city, which is always particularly busy and crowded at Yuletide. They will, as usual, contribute in no small degree to the gaiety of the festive season, for their enthusiasm about everything and everybody is likely to prove infectious and to communicate itself to their elders.

Dances figure more extensively on the programme of society this week than any other form of entertainment. Of course, the dances are all for debutantes, in whose honor so much hospitality is being dispensed as to tax their fund of energy and strength.

Thus to-morrow night Mrs. Charles L. Cammann, Jr., gives a theatre party, followed by a dance, for her daughter, Miss Cornelia de Lancey Cammann.

On Tuesday night Henry Marion Ward has a dinner dance at his house, in Park avenue, for his debutante niece, Miss Frances M. Ward.

On Wednesday night Mrs. Frederick Brooks has a dance at Sherry's for her daughter, Miss Mary Brooks, and on Thursday Miss Estelle Harshorne will make her debut at a dance given by her mother, Mrs. Richard Harshorne, also at Sherry's. On the same night Mrs. C. Maurice Heckscher has a dance at the Ritz-Carlton, while the Colony Club will be the scene of the first of a series of dances organized by Mrs. Robert M. Livingston and Mrs. Howland Davis.

Mrs. Frederick Edey gives a dance for Miss Julia Edey at Sherry's, Mrs. A. Masters MacDonell has a dance at Delmonico's for Miss Priscilla Bull, and Mrs. R. A. C. Smith will give a dance at the Ritz-Carlton for her daughter, Miss Margaret Smith, who has come out this season. Howard Taylor will also give another of his Friday dinner dances for his daughter, Miss Eleanor Taylor, at his house in East 64th street, and the first of the so-called Metropolitan dances for young girls who will not make their debuts until twelve months hence, will take place as usual at Sherry's. They owe their name to the fact that they were formerly held in the annex of the Metropolitan Club.

Mrs. Walter F. Chappell has a dance at the St. Regis on Saturday for her daughter, Miss Louise Chappell, and Delmonico's will be the scene of the second of the series of dances of the Saturday Evening Dancing Class, directed by Mrs. Robert R. Huntington.

In addition to these dances, there is the one which will follow the dramatic entertainment for the benefit of the St. Vincent de Paul French Benevolent Society, on Tuesday evening, in the large reception room of the French Transatlantic Company, on Pier 57, at the foot of West 15th street. The dance will be preceded by a supper, by a couple of playlets and by some recitations by Mme. Simone and M. de Max. The playlets will consist of "L'Obstacle," in which Mme. Golran, wife of one of the French vice-consuls, and René Wildenstein will appear with Edmond Pallieron Etienne, Mme. Golran, Mr. Detessan and M. de Pontac in the cast. The patronesses include Mrs. Henri E. Gourd and Mrs. Charles du Vivier, from whom tickets may be obtained.

There will also be a dance following the Christmas festival of the MacDowell Club at the Waldorf-Astoria on Wednesday evening. The programme of the entertainment comprises a Greek procession, a sacrificial dance, a Saxon festival in honor of Freir, the God of Youth; a special dance, a Celtic festival entitled "The Gathering of the Mistletoe," tableaux vivants, a "Poets and Painters" quadrille, a waltz, a "Fancy dress ball," winding up among those taking part in the affair are Mr. and Mrs. Edward Delaford, Miss Dorthea and Miss Charlotte Gilder, Mr. and Mrs. Langdon Jeer, Mrs. Charles B. Alexander, John W. Alexander, Miss Bella Greene and Mrs. Evans R. Dick.

At Mrs. John Henry Hammond's house, in East 81st street, a concert will take place on Wednesday afternoon for the benefit of the Hamilton Street Settlement, under the patronage of Mrs. Hamilton McK. Twombly, Mrs. John W. Minton, Mrs. Herbert L. Satterlee and others.

Mrs. J. Allen Townsend gives a large luncheon party to-morrow for Miss Edith Logan, the debutante daughter of Mrs. John A. Logan, and on the same day Mrs. Beverley Ward will give a reception for her daughter Miss De Lancey Ward, at her residence, in East 83rd street.

To-morrow morning the third of the musicals organized by Albert Morris Bagby will take place at the Waldorf-Astoria.

On Thursday morning Mme. Alma Gluck and M. Clement will constitute the features of the "Chansons on Crinoline" entertainments at the Plaza, organized by Mrs. R. W. Hawkesworth.

Notable among the weddings of the week is that of Miss Constance Warren to Count Guy de Lasteyrie, eldest son of the Marquis and Marchioness de Lasteyrie, at the Fifth avenue home of the parents of the bride, Mr. and Mrs. George Henry Warren. Owing to the deep mourning of the Warren family for the death last week of the bride's aunt, Mrs. Robert Goelet, the wedding will be a very quiet affair, the attendance being restricted to a few relatives and intimate friends. The honeymoon will be spent in the Rockies and in California.

Another wedding is that of Miss Louise Jackson, daughter of Mrs. Frederick Wendell Jackson, to John B. Cornell, at the East 64th street house of the bride's aunt, Mrs. Louis J. Belmont, on Tuesday.

Mrs. William Douglas Sloane, Mrs. Charles B. Alexander, Mrs. R. Fulton Cutting and Mrs. Walter L. Suydam are among those who have taken boxes for the concert to be given at the Waldorf-Astoria on January 7 for the benefit of the New York Orthopedic Dispensary and Hospital.

Mrs. William P. Douglas, Mrs. Willard Straight, Mrs. Schuyler Van Rensselaer, Mrs. Howard Mansfield, Mrs. Frederick T. Van Beuren and Mrs. Robert W. de Forest are among those who have taken boxes for the Kreisel recital at the Waldorf-Astoria on Friday afternoon at 3 o'clock for the benefit of the Music School Settlement in East 34th street.

Under the patronage of the Consul General of Great Britain, Courtenay W. Bennett, C. I. E., and Mrs. Joseph Choate, of Mrs. Cornelius Biles, Jr., of Mrs. Henry Clews and of Seth Low, Ruston Ruston, the well known Parsee scholar and editor of the "Oriental Review," of Bombay, will deliver an address

on the cities and temples of India at the Hotel Plaza on Wednesday afternoon at 4 o'clock.

Sir Herbert Beerbohm Tree will deliver an address under the auspices of the League for Political Education to-morrow afternoon, at 4 o'clock, in the Hudson Theatre, and on Wednesday morning, under the same auspices, the Right Rev. Dr. W. Boyd Carpenter, formerly Bishop of Ripon and now Canon of Westminster Abbey, will speak on "Civic Virtues in the Commonwealth" at the Berkeley Theatre.

Sir William Lawrence Young, who arrived on Friday from England, is at the Ritz-Carlton. He is the eighth baronet of his line.

Mr. and Mrs. William A. Perry have arrived in town from their villa on Lake Como, and are at their house, in East 64th street.

Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Coppell gave a dinner dance at Birchwood Knoll, their country place at Tenafly, N. J., last night.

Mrs. Robert R. Livingston, with her daughter, Miss Laura Livingston, and her son, Robert, will sail on Saturday next for a three weeks' trip to Panama. Mrs. Livingston will give a dinner party on Thursday night at her house, in Washington Square.

Rear Admiral Willard H. Brownson, U. S. N., and Mrs. Brownson, who have been in town for a few days, leave to-morrow for California, where they will spend the winter.

Arriving this week from Europe will be Mrs. J. Pierpont Morgan, Mr. and Mrs. Harry L. Montague, L. Moncur Robinson, H. B. Schermerhorn, Henri de Buzac and Mme. de Sincay, who is the daughter of Mrs. John Logan.

John Auchincloss's wedding to Miss Grace Eginton, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John W. Eginton, will take place on Saturday at the home of her parents, in West 58th street. Henry A. Colgate will be best man.

The first dance for this season of the Saturday Evening Class, under the management of Mrs. Charles R. Huntington, was held last night at Delmonico's. There was no cotillon, but general dancing took place until midnight, when supper was served. The patronesses this year include Mrs. Huntington, Mrs. Sackett M. Barclay, Mrs. Walter F. Chappell, Mrs. H. Ogden Chisolm, Mrs. J. A. Glover, Mrs. E. A. Macdonell, Mrs. F. Livingston, Mrs. Charles B. Alexander, Mrs. L. Jacquelin Smith, Mrs. Lindsay Tappin and Mrs. C. Grosvenor Wyeth. Among those who assisted in receiving were Mrs. Huntington, Mrs. Pell, Mrs. Tappin, Mrs. Glover and Mrs. Wyeth.

Mrs. J. Mayhew Walnwright gave a reception yesterday afternoon at her house, in West 44th street, for the debut of her daughter, Miss F. F. Walnwright. The latter, gowned in white chiffon, embroidered with crystals, was assisted in receiving by Miss Elizabeth and Miss Evelyn Pyson, Miss Ellen Keyser and Miss Rose Haxall, of Baltimore; Miss Margaret Wagstaff and Miss Edwina Whitehouse, of this city, and Miss Martha Birnie, of Rye.

Miss Gertrude Foose was introduced to society yesterday afternoon, which was the silver wedding anniversary of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Ferguson Foose. The reception took place at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Foose, in West 54th street. Assisting Mrs. Foose and her daughter in receiving were Mrs. Theodor Bailey, Mrs. Vall Watson, Miss Harriet Lummis, Miss Marjorie Cleveland, Miss Katherine Schermerhorn, Miss Adelaide and Miss Marjorie Browning, Miss Grovone V. Converse, Miss Marion Holden and Miss Jean Stewart. The debutante wore a gown of white chiffon, embroidered in turquoise and silver beads.

Mrs. C. Grosvenor Wyeth gave a reception yesterday afternoon at her house, in East 75th street, for the debut of her daughter, Miss Caroline L. Wyeth.

Miss Helen Hias was formally presented to society yesterday afternoon at a reception given by her mother, Mrs. Philip Hias, at her house, No. 48 West 11th street.

Mrs. Wright Barclay gave a reception yesterday afternoon at her residence, in West 81st street. Assisting in receiving were Mrs. Henry Barclay, Mrs. S. Oakley Vander Pool, Jr., Mrs. Henry Brewster, Mrs. J. Stevens Ullman, Mrs. J. Victor Onatvia, Jr., Mrs. Henry Allen Pearson and Mrs. Walter Hawkhurst.

Mrs. Henry Redmond, Mrs. David H. Greer, Mrs. Harold F. Hadden, Mrs. Helen Gould, Mrs. William T. Manning and Mrs. Grover Arnold are among the patronesses of an entertainment to be given on Monday at the Carnegie Lecture hall for the benefit of St. Faith's House, Tarrytown, N. Y. Francis Rogers and Miss Nettleton will sing and Miss Ruth Draper will give monologues.

AT THE WHITE HOUSE.

(From The Tribune Bureau.)
Washington, Dec. 14.—The President and Mrs. Taft entertained a dinner party of forty-five young folk at the White House to-night for Miss Taft. A few additional guests were asked in for 10 o'clock, when the guests dined for two hours.

Miss Taft took a luncheon party of fourteen to the Washington Country Club in Virginia, to-day, Mrs. Louis Bacon, her guest, chaperoning the party. Other with them were Miss Elsie Aldrich, a house guest; Miss Katherine Jennings, Miss Coleman, Captain Little, Charles Hackett, Dr. Grayson, Lieutenant Augustus Andrews and Lieutenant Rodgers.

Mrs. Taft, accompanied by Mrs. Laughlin, played golf at the Chevy Chase Club with Mrs. Hugh Wallace and Mrs. Nathaniel Francis.

THE CABINET.

(From The Tribune Bureau.)
Washington, Dec. 14.—The Secretary of State and Mrs. Knox will spend Christmas at their country place, at Valley Forge. They will have a large family party, made up of Mr. and Mrs. James Tindie, Mr. and Mrs. Reed Knox, Mr. and Mrs. Hugh Knox and Mr. and Mrs. Philip Knox and their grandchildren.

The Secretary of the Treasury and Mrs. MacVeagh will be joined at their home the middle of next week by their son, Ames MacVeagh, of Chicago, who will be here for the dance they are giving for Miss Helen Taft on December 19.

The Secretary of War and Mrs. Simon have arranged an interesting social programme for their nieces, the Misses Gamble, daughters of Dr. Gamble, of Philadelphia. The first affair will be a dance on Wednesday, when Miss Eleanor Gamble will be introduced to society. A dinner the following night is also for young folk, whom they will take to the dance at Secretary MacVeagh's. On January 5 the Secretary and Mrs. Simon will entertain the President and Mrs.